



**CITY OF HEREFORD**



# **Annual Report**

**on**

# **Public Health**

**and**

**Related Services**

**For The Year**

# **1967**



Presented to  
The Right Worshipful the Mayor,  
the Aldermen and Councillors  
of the  
CITY OF HEREFORD  
by the  
City Medical Officer of Health,  
the  
Chief Public Health Inspector,  
and the  
Chief Clerk

**MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL**

(as at 31st December, 1967)

THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR, COUNCILLOR H. J. EVANS, J.P.

*Aldermen*

T. R. STEPHENS†  
 W. H. BLUNDSTONE, B.Sc.  
 P. G. B. POWELL  
 E. P. CARTER†  
 E. W. B. BALLINGER\*†  
 G. G. ELCOX\*†

*Councillors*

J. HARDING  
 E. LEWIS  
 I. I. WILLIAMS  
 E. WARING (Chairman of the Health Committee)  
 Mrs. J. D. PRENDERGAST\*  
 M. H. THOMAS  
 W. R. GRIFFIN, J.P.†  
 E. E. HUNT\*†  
 T. B. INGRAM  
 R. H. W. SKERRETT (Chairman of the Housing Committee)  
 D. E. EVANS\*  
 W. A. VOWLES, B.A.  
 M. K. PRENDERGAST\*  
 J. R. WILLIAMS  
 T. C. COURT\*†  
 J. W. BALDWIN

*Town Clerk*

J. A. WESTON, LL.B.

*Deputy Town Clerk*

H. G. CULLISS (Solicitor)

*City Medical Officer of Health*

I. F. MACKENZIE, M.D.(Edin.), D.P.H., D.T.M. and H.‡

*Chief Public Health Inspector:* C. E. ATTFIELD, M.A.P.H.I., Dip.Smoke (R.S.H.)*Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:* D. F. HUGHES, M.A.P.H.I.

*Public Health Inspectors:* J. H. BRUCE, M.A.P.H.I.  
 O. L. GARRIGAN, M.A.P.H.I.  
 A. W. KEDWARD, M.A.P.H.I.

*Meat Inspectors:* K. BRACKENRIDGE, M.I. Cert., Meat Trades Final Cert.  
 G. D. JENKINS, M.I. Cert.  
 H. SUTTON, M.I. Cert., Dip. in Food Hygiene

*Chief Clerk:* C. D. LOADER*City Surveyor:* G. J. ROBERTS, A.M.I.C.E., M.I.Mun.E.*City Architect:* D. KNOX, Dip. Arch., A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I.*Baths Manager:* F. G. GARDINER, A.M.Inst.B.M.

\*Member of Health Committee. †Member of Housing Committee

‡Part-time. Also Deputy County Medical Officer

The Annual Report now presented deals with certain aspects of the health of the City and with the activities of the Public Health Department during the past year.

The Report has been prepared in co-operation with the Chief Public Health Inspector and the Chief Clerk. The City Surveyor has provided sections on sewerage, public cleansing, and salvage; and the City Architect has contributed the sections on Housing and Health, and Progress in Housing during 1967. I am solely responsible for the opinions expressed in the preamble.

Under the Public Health Officers Regulations, 1959, the Medical Officer of Health is required to submit a report each year to the Local Authority on the sanitary circumstances, the sanitary administration, the vital statistics, and any other matters upon which he may consider it desirable to report. That duty has now been discharged for the year ended December 31st, 1967.

I. F. MACKENZIE,

*City Medical Officer of Health.*

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
TOWN HALL,  
HEREFORD.



## PREAMBLE

**Hereford, “ weeping for her children, and would not be comforted,  
because they are not”.** Matthew, chap. 2, v. 18.

The growth of our city in numbers, in industrial and business power, and in prestige within the County and in the West Midlands, has, during the past decade, been so rapid and substantial that it had seemed to many of us that it was likely to be continuous (with fluctuations, no doubt) but, nevertheless, consistently upwards. There were warning voices, such as that of the late Alderman Franklin, but all of us were so conscious of the boom and of the unending demands for land for development for business and residential purposes that it was but natural for us to disregard them.

Now, however, with shops and business premises standing empty for months on end, or even longer, and with the City's largest employer of labour no longer expanding nor wanting dwellings from us for new employees, we are wisely taking stock of our position. Even the strenuous efforts of our present Deputy Mayor (Councillor H. J. Evans, J.P.), and of many (if not all) members of the Council, to secure and re-activate the Rotherwas Industrial Estate do not seem to be finding favour in (shall I say) Government circles: so other methods, including the floating of a loan for subscription by our citizens, are under consideration.

No matter how anxious we may be to have busy factories at Rotherwas, this investment, or public loan scheme, would be a financial risk that astute business men and informed Boards of Directors, would not readily accept until they were convinced that we had got, and shall continue to have, the human resources to meet the future labour needs of a re-opened Rotherwas Estate, in addition to continuing to fulfil our obligations to employers already established in the City. Our data, which appear to point to diminishing human resources, do not encourage one to think that we shall be able to continue (after 25 or, at most, 30 years) to provide the young workers for any industrialists whom we persuade to open large factories in or near our City.

It has been stated from time to time that unless Hereford expands our more active, progressive, and ambitious young people will leave us and seek employment elsewhere; and that we shall, therefore, become a rapidly ageing community without the young-worker reserves for industrial or business expansion. This trend will, it is contended, become more rapid as the years pass, unless the hundreds of school children who leave our secondary schools each year, and unless the numerous trained technicians, typists, and so on who complete the courses at our large and still expanding Technical College, are able to secure suitable posts locally. Their chances and their opportunities are, and will be, the

less bright, as long as the present business and industrial recession in our City continues.

For quite a number of years the influx of new workers and their families to Hereford from other parts of Britain and from our own county villages, has been characterised by the predominance of young people; some already married and with children; others single. As a direct consequence, we have had a more rapidly rising birth rate in the City (which is, naturally, reflected in county statistics) than we would otherwise have had.

In the statistics for 1967 that are incorporated in this Annual Report, it will be seen that the number of births has fallen and that the total deaths is also slightly less. Whether or not this is of statistical and social significance, only coming years can tell, but the figures as they stand, and in relation to other data, could signify that we have passed the peak of our true growth, and that, with fewer children being born, and more old people surviving, we are on the way to becoming an increasingly aged community.

This is already a feature of some parts of Herefordshire, not only in the actual countryside but in the villages, and, to my mind, it is more than a little ominous. In fact, it is certain to affect future long-term planning (with perhaps early modification of present proposals) not only for education but also for health services, clinics, Homes for the aged, and even for proposals for sewerage in villages and extension of piped water mains to rural districts with falling populations, and to seemingly dying villages.

To return to consideration of the City which is our primary concern (though what happens in the rest of Herefordshire is of great importance to us and to our future if we are to continue as an expanding City), the peak of our period of rapid growth was reached in 1960-62, and though the annual rate of increase in our population continued to be high for a number of years, it never again came near to the 1960-62 level; and now, between 1966 and 1967 there has been virtually no increase, for what is a mere 250 in a year compared with 5,000 in 1960-61.

Of even greater consequence to our future is the trend in the birth rate during recent years. The peak had been reached in the years before 1962-63 and since then a slow decline in the rate of increase has become apparent, and during the past two years an actual fall that is possibly significant if it continues and becomes greater; though it is still minute, and too small to be evaluated statistically. Only time will tell, but I cannot but wonder whether or not the "writing is already on the wall" because as fewer young people are coming into the City, and as those who came during the boom years are completing their families, and as many teenagers are moving away to towns with greater opportunities, the decline in births may become continuous year by year, and



eventually, with more and more of the adult population past the best child-bearing period of life, become quite rapid.

In that connection it is more than a little interesting to note that though our population increased by almost 30 per cent between 1956 and 1967, the deaths in the City remained virtually the same, with small annual fluctuations up and down, 384 in 1956, and 393 in 1967, during which time our population rose from 33,190 to 46,120. There can be no doubt but that the use of antibiotics, and the greater care taken of our old people enable them to live longer nowadays, but that cannot stop the middle-aged and the young from growing old, so, as the years pass, with fewer and fewer babies being born, and a virtual cessation of influx of young people and young families from other parts of the country, we shall, unless some drastic and thoroughly practical steps are taken, descend with increasing rapidity the frightening slope to our becoming, in about 25 or 30 years time, a city of the senile.

Because of that fear, which I consider to be quite well grounded, I deplore the increasingly active propaganda in our clinics and by press publicity in news items and advertising columns, by the advocates of birth-prevention in our midst.

I am all in favour of those cases being helped from public funds in which there are medical or social reasons for preventing further pregnancies, but to claim, as so many people now do, that one, or at most two, children is enough for healthy well-to-do people, and to advocate the provision of public funds and public facilities to assist in this nefarious race-suicidal work, is something that, in the light of our own city and county statistics, we cannot and must not support or condone.

There is no doubt but that a world over-population crisis is imminent, but it is not among people of our ethnic origins that the population explosion is likely to arise.

I am absolutely opposed to and, indeed, frightened of the consequences to the world, if the present disproportionately large fall in the number of births of Anglo-Saxon babies, in relation to those of other racial groups, continues.

The Anglo-Saxon (and I must, for obvious reasons, emphasise that I am not an Anglo-Saxon and, indeed, that my recent forbears suffered severely at their hands) has done more, infinitely more, in the past 500 years for the benefit of humanity in general than has any other ethnic group, the world over.

In spite of human frailty that afflicts the Anglo-Saxon as it does the rest of humanity—cupidity, lethargy, indifference, and so on—a great deal of what they have done and have encouraged other racial groups to do, including my own, has been purely altruistic. There is irrefutable evidence of that. Hence my strong



opposition to the efforts being made to reduce still further, the numbers of Britain's and the world's Anglo-Saxon youth.

There are sound psychological, emotional, and physical reasons why it is more advantageous for children to be reared in a family, not only for their own future success in life, but also for the future mental health and stability of the community. Already, far too many of our mental health cases are those who, when their parents die, find themselves desolate and alone through not having brothers or sisters to provide that support and that sense of being loved and wanted that the human spirit requires. Moreover, as is well known, child bearing, being a natural function, improves women's health, physical as well as emotional and mental in all but a very insignificant number of instances: and to attempt to create public disapproval of, and antipathy to, families of 3 or 4 children size is anti-social and little short of wicked in view of the potentially harmful effects on children unfortunate enough to be reared without the companionship of brothers or sisters. Never in human history has child-bearing been so safe and so easy, nor has so much been done (and more now being planned) to help mother and child.

I do not for one moment think that anyone will pay attention to these comments in relation to my earlier prognostications on the future of Hereford, so I am compelled to consider what other course is open (or could be opened) to try and secure the future prosperity of our city through the influx of new population and new industry.

Before I proceed to expound my present proposal (as I failed to arouse interest in my previous proposal some months ago, for the creation of a residential International Technical College on Aylestone Hill, to assist students from the underdeveloped countries, primarily) I should interpolate (to forestall possible misunderstanding) that I am opposed (on purely humanitarian grounds) to Government and Opposition policy on coloured (or more correctly, black) immigration to Britain. We, the British people, through our representatives in Parliament, allowed and, to a certain extent, encouraged this immigration for selfish, self-interested reasons. We needed labour in factories and hospitals, in buses and railway stations, and so on, so we advertised our needs in overseas (so-called Commonwealth) countries, and, as a consequence, we now have an estimated one and a half millions.

Had we, as a nation, been as anxious and worried as we ought to have been (and still ought to be) to help the underdeveloped countries in the Commonwealth, we would have made entry to Britain conditional on acceptance by prospective immigrants of certain rules and regulations, the most important of which would have been that after working for a maximum of ten years in Britain (during which time they would learn a trade or business while working with us and for us) they would then return home to build

up industry, commerce and business in their own countries. Then another batch would come to Britain on the ten years' work and training permit. Meantime, we, the British Government, would have channelled our overseas aid to preparatory work for erecting and equipping factories, developing electricity and water supplies, promoting agricultural improvement schemes, in anticipation of the return home of trained immigrants whose British residence permits had expired.

But we did not do that, so now we have hundreds of thousands of black people living only a few miles from us in overcrowded and discreditable (to us, the British) conditions in our Midland industrial cities. Can we be indifferent to them, and to our own friends and relations whose houses, streets and cities have been swamped by this previously uncontrolled influx? Surely not. The Home Office (and the most affected cities) are very anxious for greater dispersal to take place: and government money is likely to be made available to encourage the process on a voluntary basis. Because it now seems certain that the majority of our black immigrants are likely to remain in Britain permanently, who can question such a policy (of dispersion) as a vital and urgent necessity on grounds of simple humanity; to assist successful integration; and to prevent the occurrence in Britain of an American-type situation, through our indifference or mere *laissez-faire*.

Is there anything positive that we in Hereford can do to help? We cannot just sit back complacently and give thanks that there are fifty or sixty miles between us and the problem—for problem it is, in Smethwick and Birmingham, and elsewhere. Can we assist dispersion and simultaneously deal with our own employment and future worker-shortage anxieties, by offering to take some thousands of black workers and their families, provided that the Government made a special subsidy available for the new house-building projects that would be needed, and provided also that the Government took powers to direct to Hereford (and to other dispersal-accepting cities) industry from those cities we helped by taking some of their black citizens?

There would be no question of our permitting a ghetto to arise in our poorer residential areas. We would disperse the immigrants as we did the hundreds of Henry Wiggin families. The well-to-do black families (of whom there are some—doctors, teachers, business-men) would be expected to buy their own dwellings in favoured parts of our City. It would work, if we have the will (and the Government gives support) and if we make the effort, and, as a result, the process of our becoming an aged community with few young people, would, in view of the fecundity of our black brothers and sisters, be brought to an abrupt halt until our anti-birth advocates have had time to influence them too;

though, fortunately, that will not be easy because of black people's strong love of children.

My thoughts run along the line of a total of 20,000 coming into the county, made up of 5,000 workers, 5,000 wives, and about 10,000 children. Ten thousand of that total would be provided with homes in Hereford City. That would mean about 2,500 families for us to accommodate having approximately 5,000 or more children. The remainder of the 20,000 total for the whole county would be dispersed in a similar way in the main urban areas, and in the County Planning Committee's capital villages. A host of problems, including transport to the new factories, increased educational services, would require to be solved, but we Herefordshire people would rise to the occasion as we have done in the past.

Finally, if there is any other means, or method, or practical proposal that would stop us from becoming an almost wholly senile community by the year 2,000, unable to recover spontaneously, because so small a proportion of our then population would still be within the child-bearing period, I would be very happy indeed to learn of it.

I. F. MACKENZIE.



**STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA**

Area ... ..	5,031 acres
Registrar-General's Estimated Mid-year Population (June, 1967) ... ..	46,120
Number of Inhabited Houses ... ..	14,072
Rateable Value ... ..	£2,202,964
Sum represented by a penny rate ... ..	£8,626

**VITAL STATISTICS**

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Live Births—Legitimate ... ..	420	428	848
Illegitimate ... ..	32	26	58
Live birth rate per 1,000 population ... ..	...	...	18.5
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births ... ..	...	...	6.4%
Still Births—Legitimate ... ..	9	8	17
Illegitimate ... ..	—	—	—
Still-birth rate per 1,000 live and still-births ... ..	...	...	16.9
Total live and still-births ... ..	...	...	923
Infant deaths ... ..	...	...	18
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births ... ..	...	...	22.4
Legitimate infant mortality rate per 1,000 legitimate live births ... ..	...	...	21.1
Illegitimate infant mortality rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births ... ..	...	...	38.6
Neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births ... ..	...	...	17.3
Early neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births ... ..	...	...	9.9
Perinatal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births ... ..	...	...	30.2
Maternal deaths ... ..	...	...	1
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still-births ... ..	...	...	1.2

The corresponding rates for England and Wales for 1967 were :

Live Birth Rate ... ..	17.2
Infant Mortality Rate ... ..	18.3
Death Rate ... ..	11.2

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Deaths ... ..	189	204	393
Death rate per 1,000 estimated population ... ..	...	...	9.5

**DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR.**

Deaths of infants under one year, of which there were 18 in 1967 were, in the main, due to prematurity, congenital abnormalities, and acute respiratory infections.

There were 2 deaths among the 58 illegitimate live births.

Of the infant deaths, 8 were female and 10 male; 5 of the female and 3 of the male babies dying within one week from birth.

**PUERPERAL MORBIDITY.**—There were 5 cases of puerperal pyrexia.

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA

### WATER SUPPLY

#### Routine Sampling.

The responsibility for supplying pure and wholesome water for the citizens of Hereford rests with the Herefordshire Water Board.

Regular sampling, week by week, at consumers' taps, is carried out by public health inspectors to ensure that the water is safe and potable. Sampling at the Water-works is undertaken by the Engineer and Manager. Copies of the laboratory reports on the samples taken by him and by us are exchanged, thus enabling the Board and the Health Department to be kept constantly fully informed. It should be remembered that not only the intake at the River Wye and the treatment works are the property of the Board: the distribution reticulum, throughout the city, was included in the transfer under the Herefordshire Water Board Order.

During the year, one hundred and four samples of this treated water were submitted for bacteriological examination. The water was shown to be of the same high quality as in former years. Reports on the samples are submitted to the Health Committee monthly.

All premises in the City, with the exception of 5 houses that are supplied from wells, receive water direct from the public mains.

#### CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

Analysis of a sample of water from the City supply that was carried out during the year yielded the following results:—

*Chemical Results in Parts per million.*

Appearance: Bright, few small particles.

Ammoniacal Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	0
Albuminoid Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	0.033
Chlorine in Chlorides	...	...	...	...	18.5
Nitrate Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	1.0
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate at 27°C.					
in 4 hours	...	...	...	...	0.2
Total Solids dried at 100°C.	...	...	...	...	80
Nitrite Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	0
pH	...	...	...	...	7.0
Free Chlorine	...	...	...	...	0
Electrical Conductivity at 20°C....			...	...	131
					micromhos
Lead, Pb	...	...	...	...	0
Total Hardness	...	...	...	...	78

This water is organically of reasonably good quality, and, subject to satisfactory bacteriological examination, safe for use for drinking purposes.

## PUBLIC BATHS

The Baths, which are of 80,000 gallons capacity, are filled with chlorinated water from the public water supply once a year. Filtration, chlorination, and treatment with alumina-ferric and sodium carbonate are carried out continuously while the baths are in use. The whole of the 80,000 gallons are purified every  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hours.

The Baths Manager and his staff make checks on the level of residual chlorine at stated intervals during the day; and the findings are entered in a permanent record. In addition, bacteriological analysis is undertaken by the Public Health Laboratory on samples taken by the Public Health Inspectors week by week, while the baths are in actual use, and without prior arrangement with the staff at the baths.

During the year 1st April, 1967, to 31st March, 1968 a total of 150,000 bathers used the Public Baths. This is approximately 15,000 more than in the previous year.

This shows the very strong and increasing desire on the part of the community to learn to swim and to swim for pleasure. Since 1960 there has been an increase of approximately 50,000 in the annual total of persons coming to the baths to bathe and swim.

During the summer season the swimming bath is open for an average of 14 hours on each week day. Many of our patrons are persons residing outside the City because there is no other indoor swimming pool for public use in Herefordshire. The demand from schools, general public, and swimming clubs is so great that it cannot be fully met.

As more leisure time is becoming available to the community, additional swimming facilities for recreational and competition swimming, and for the teaching of life saving, and diving is now an urgent priority.

## SEWAGE DISPOSAL

In connection with the Sewage Works Extension the Ministry of Housing and Local Government held a Local Inquiry in December 1967 when the Ministry's Inspector went very closely into the justification for and the design considerations of, the proposed new works. The result of this Inquiry is not yet to hand (28th February, 1968), but I am optimistic that it will result in progress being made with the detailed design work preparatory to the actual construction being commenced.

In the meanwhile the existing works continues to operate under grossly overloaded conditions resulting in unsatisfactory effluents from time to time. The Wye River Authority continue to exercise great patience and understanding in the knowledge that the City Council are doing their utmost to improve matters with the construction of the extension to the Sewage Works.



Chemical conditioning to help the sludge treatment problem has continued with success, but during the year arrangements have had to be made for the immediate future and a small area of land adjacent to the works has been leased for sludge lagoon purposes.

No major additions have been made to the sewer system.

### CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

Particulars of types and usage of Sanitary Conveniences at dwellings and industrial premises :—

Number of dwellings using pail closets	...	...	10
Number of industrial premises using pail closets			1
Number of dwellings with one W.C. to two houses			40
Number of dwellings with one W.C. to three or more houses	...	...	12

The houses using the conservancy (pail) system are mainly in the rural outskirts of the city where sewer connection is not reasonably practicable. For example, there are three in the Bullingham district, one in Breinton, four in Franchistone, and so on.

The dwellings in which closet accommodation is shared, are, as one would expect, scattered throughout the older parts of the city. Some of these are in confirmed Clearance Areas, others are in proposed Clearance Areas, and the rest are on the list for action under the Housing Acts.

### PUBLIC CLEANSING AND SALVAGE

Some changes have taken place in this field since last year. With the availability of tipping facilities at Belmont it has been possible to achieve substantial savings by reducing the hours worked by the destructor. This is now operating at full capacity but for an 8 hour day instead of 13 hours.

At the same time the continued fall in waste paper prices has resulted in the Council abandoning the sorting and baling of waste paper and cardboard, which is still collected, but as refuse.

The composting plant which was completed during the year has been undergoing commissioning trials with disappointing results. Minor defects occurred which were put right, but eventually a major design modification of the shredder resulted in this component being returned to the manufacturers and on its return in March, 1968, it is hoped that the plant will function as planned.

### HOUSING AND HEALTH

#### **Better standards envisaged for Local Authority dwellings.**

Continuing steady progress has been made over the year in the completion of housing accommodation. In respect of accommodation for the elderly, the first of the three grouped flatlet

schemes proposed by the Housing Committee is due to be commenced this Summer at the Bryngwyn Terrace site.

Progress has been somewhat hampered initially by the introduction in April, 1967 of a new system of assessing house building costs by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. This Housing Cost Yardstick lays down the permitted costs for building which will qualify for loan sanction and attract subsidy and is dependent upon the siting density of development, etc., of each particular scheme.

The Ministry have also introduced a revision of the minimum standards of space, heating and equipment, originally proposed by the Parker Morris Committee, these revised standards become mandatory in January, 1969. The effect of these standards is to improve local authority housing to a level comparable with the best new accommodation available in the private sector.

The foregoing has necessitated more extensive pre-contract negotiations with the Ministry, and pre-contract work, including detailed cost planning at the design stages of each scheme, and will continue to do so.

### **Housing Progress during 1967**

During the year 79 houses were completed for letting and 34 houses for sale. The modernisation of 142 houses on the Old Hunderton Estate was completed.

Preliminary and Design work on projects for the Housing Committee included:

Hillside, 1c—18 Houses/flats, 2 shops, 7 garages.

Hillside, 1d—25 Houses/flats.

Hillside, 1e—24 Aged Persons flatlets and Warden's accommodation.

Moor Farm Estate—24 Aged Persons flatlets.

Bryngwyn Terrace—24 Aged Persons flatlets, and 36 Houses.

Red Barn Farm—Proposed residential development

Springfield Avenue, Turner Street and Crossfields—20 Houses and flats.

Layouts for development at Ross/Belmont Road.

Investigation and preliminary work on modernisation of the following housing was in hand:

Ross Road—32 Houses.

Edgar Street/Canonmoor Street—11 Houses.

Westfields.

College Hill and College Road and Link Road.

Other work in hand during the year for the Finance, Watch and Markets, Estates, Health and other Committees included: Cattle Market Re-development, Phases I and II.

Sports Centre at the Racecourse.

Castle Green Bandstand.

Conveniences at Merton Meadow and Ledbury Road, etc., etc.



## THE CONTINUING DEMAND

Though 191 houses were completed by the City Council during 1967, and 121 by private enterprise, and though 320 families were rehoused by the Housing Committee during the year, there is still, as has been said in previous years, considerable demand and a continuing need. The size of the City Council's waiting list, the unhealthy dwellings that continue in occupation, and the enterprise of local builders in the sphere of private house building, are evidence that housing is still one of the City's most urgent problems at the present time, even though building costs and high interest rates deter some needy people from pressing their claims.

### UNFIT DWELLINGS

#### (INDIVIDUAL DWELLINGS)

Number of Demolition Orders made	...	...	6
Number of Closing Orders made	...	...	7
Number of Undertakings not to relet	...	...	—
Number of dwellings rendered fit for habitation...			18

### IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Improvement Grants are intended to help owners of old houses which still have a useful life, to bring them up-to-date with modern amenities. Grants are not payable for normal repairs or renewals, nor for remedying faults resulting from neglect or poor maintenance.

Two kinds of grant are available under arrangements introduced by the Minister of Housing and Local Government in 1959. They are called Standard Grants and Discretionary Grants.

To qualify for a Standard Grant, the house must, after the improvements have been completed, be provided with five standard amenities, namely, bath, wash basin, hot and cold water supply at the bath, wash-hand basin and sink, water closet, and larder. The grant, up to a maximum of £350, must be paid by the Council, provided that the requisite conditions are complied with.

The second kind of grant, the Discretionary Grant, is paid solely at the discretion of the Council. It is available for a wider range of improvements, the Twelve Point Standard as it has been called. The maximum grant per house in this case is £400. Where, however, flats are produced by the conversion of a house of three or more storeys, the maximum grant could be £500.

During 1967, 15 Standard Grants were approved. This is four fewer than in the previous year. Not nearly enough use is made of the Improvement grants scheme by house owners, particularly the owners of houses in the so-called twilight areas, where modernisation, assisted by improvement grants, could transform living conditions for the people.



## SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The number and nature of inspections made during the year:—

Caravans and Camping Grounds	...	...	...	548
Clean Air Act	...	...	...	112
Cinemas and Licensed Premises	...	...	...	26
Consumer Protection Act	...	...	...	—
Diseases of Animals Acts	...	...	...	15
Explosives Act	...	...	...	62
Factories Act	...	...	...	70
Factories (Outworkers)	...	...	...	3
Food and Drugs Act (Sampling)	...	...	...	249
Food Vehicles	...	...	...	51
Food Stalls	...	...	...	184
Food Premises	...	...	...	309
Food (Unsound)	...	...	...	132
Housing (General)	...	...	...	639
Ice-Cream Premises	...	...	...	63
Infectious Disease and Food Poisoning	...	...	...	101
Knackers Yard	...	...	...	5
Milk and Dairies Regulations	...	...	...	81
Milk (Special Designations) Regulations	...	...	...	28
Milk Sampling for Biological Examination	...	...	...	29
Merchandise Marks Act	...	...	...	20
National Assistance Act	...	...	...	—
Nuisances (including inspections of drainage, sewers, sanitary conveniences and dustbins)...	...	...	...	1,184
Noise Abatement Act	...	...	...	46
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	2
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	...	...	...	272
Pest Control	...	...	...	34
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	45
Pet Animals Act	...	...	...	8
Public Health Meat Regulations	...	...	...	65
Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials	...	...	...	—
Shops Act	...	...	...	19
Slaughterhouse	...	...	...	137
Stables and Piggeries	...	...	...	5
Slaughter of Animals Act	...	...	...	12
Verminous Premises	...	...	...	23
Water Supply and Sampling	...	...	...	193
Wye Flooding	...	...	...	34
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	417
				<hr/> 5,223

## NUISANCES AND DEFECTS FOUND

Particulars of nuisances and other contraventions found during the year for which the requisite Statutory and informal notices were served :—

### HEREFORD CORPORATION ACT, 1936

Choked drains ... ..	27
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### PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS, 1936/61

Choked and defective public sewers ... ..	17
Choked and defective private sewers ... ..	13
Housing defects ... ..	9
Defective drainage ... ..	2
Defective sanitary conveniences ... ..	5
Defective roofs ... ..	8
Defective gutters ... ..	1
Nuisance from deposited manure ... ..	1
Nuisance from accumulation of dirty milk bottles	1
Nuisance from keeping cats ... ..	1
Hides, blood, etc., uncovered in transit ... ..	7
Dangerous structures ... ..	1

### FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS

Contraventions of the Regulations ... ..	65
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### SLAUGHTERHOUSE (HYGIENE) REGULATIONS

Contravention of the Regulations ... ..	13
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### MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS

Contravention of Regulations ... ..	3
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### OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT

Contraventions of various provisions of the Act ...	49
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### CLEAN AIR ACT

Abatement of smoke nuisances ... ..	6
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### MEAT (STAINING AND STERILISING) REGULATIONS

Contraventions of Regulations ... ..	2
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### SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT

Contravention of provision of Act ... ..	1
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SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS (PREVENTION OF CRUELTY)  
REGULATIONS

Contravention of Regulations	...	...	...	1
FACTORIES ACT				
Unsuitable sanitary accommodation...	...	...	...	7

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT

Under Orders made under the Merchandise Marks Act, the origin of certain imported foods must be exhibited in the shop at the time of sale of such foods.

The Public Health Inspectors check on these matters during routine inspections of food shops and draw the attention of the management to any contravention.

Twenty special visits were made to food shops for this purpose during 1967.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

A list of the public conveniences in the City is given below.

It is Council policy that there should be free use of all public conveniences in the city ; and that, where practicable, facilities for personal hygiene should also be provided free of charge. These are already available for public use. This is an important development in the interests of public health that many other cities in Britain and Urban areas in Herefordshire should emulate.

<i>Conveniences</i>					<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Bewell Street	...	...	...	...	+	+
Bulmers' Playing Field			...	...	+	+
'Bus Station, Commercial Road				...	+	+
Castle Green	...	...	...	...	+	+
Cattle Market		...	...	...	+	+
Cemetery	...	...	...	...	+	+
Edgar Street	...	...	...	...	+	+
King George's Playing Field	...			...	+	+
Maylord Street		...	...	...	+	+
Newmarket Street		...	...	...	+	—
Ritz, Commercial Road			...	...	+	+
St. Martin's Avenue	...	...	...	...	+	+
St. Owen's Gate		...	...	...	+	—
Station Approach		...	...	...	+	—
Union Street	...	...	...	...	+	+
West Street	...	...	...	...	+	—
Widemarsh Common	...	...	...	...	+	+
Wye Street	...	...	...	...	+	—



## CLEAN AIR ACT

### NATIONAL SURVEY OF AIR POLLUTION.

This survey, organised and controlled by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, still continues. Its purpose is to investigate pollution of the atmosphere. Two important pollutants of the air in our cities are smoke and sulphur dioxide.

Hereford having been selected, among other districts, as a town in which the measurement of sulphur dioxide and smoke would be of value to the D.S.I.R. in preparing their report on atmospheric pollution of the country as a whole, the City Council decided to take part in the survey, and to set up three stations.

The stations are situated at the following points :—

1. Messrs. Henry Wiggin & Co. Ltd., Holmer Road, Hereford.
2. Herefordshire Public Health Laboratory, County Hospital.
3. Hillside, Ross Road.

Though there is a city byelaw under which grates installed in all new houses must be capable of burning smokeless fuel, there is no obligation (as yet) on householders to use smokeless fuels in place of coal.

The readings from the three atmospheric pollution recording stations show that the average level of smoke and sulphur dioxide in the air over the City increased slightly over the 1966 figures, from 36 to 40 microgrammes per cubic metre for smoke, and from 49 to 51 for sulphur dioxide. There is no need for concern over this but we cannot be complacent concerning the air we breathe. Increasing numbers of persons are becoming concerned about pollutants in Cities caused by vehicles, particularly at peak traffic periods, and in congested parts of the built-up areas.

## FACTORIES ACT

### 1.—INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH

<i>Premises</i> (1)	<i>Number on Register</i> (2)	<i>Number of</i>		
		<i>Inspections</i> (3)	<i>Written Notices</i> (4)	<i>Occupiers Prosecuted</i> (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	16	4	1	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	225	56	6	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	5	10	—	—
Total ...	246	70	7	—

## 2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars  (1)	Found  (2)	Remedied  (3)	Number of Defects		Prosecu- tions  (6)
			Referred		
			to H.M. Inspector (4)	by H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective Drainage of Floors (S.6) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
Insufficient ...	2	2	—	2	—
Unsuitable or Defective	1	2	—	1	—
Not Separate for Sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other Offences ...	6	6	—	4	—
Total ...	9	10	—	7	—

## PART VIII OF THE ACT

## OUTWORK

(Sections 110 and 111)

<i>Nature of Work</i> (1)	<i>Section 110</i>			<i>Section 111</i>		
	<i>No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c)</i> (2)	<i>No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council</i> (3)	<i>No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists</i> (4)	<i>No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises</i> (5)	<i>Notices served</i> (6)	<i>Prose- cutions</i> (7)
Wearing apparel Making etc., Cleaning and Washing ...	8	—	—	—	—	—
Making of cur- tains and fur- niture hang- ings ...	1	—	—	—	—	—

## 3.—OUTWORKS PREMISES.

Number of Premises ...	...	9
Number of Visits ...	...	3
Number of Notices ...	...	—

## OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

All Offices, Shops and Railway Premises were required to be registered under the above Act, and the majority of the provisions of the Act came into force on 1st August, 1964. The total number on our Register at the end of 1967 was 683.

The following table gives the number of premises registered and the number of inspections carried out to the end of the year.

### REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Class of premises	<i>Number of premises registered during the year</i>	<i>Total number of registered premises at end of year</i>	<i>Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year</i>
Offices ... ..	10	219	31
Retail Shops ... ..	8	364	17
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses ... ..	2	37	2
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens ... ..	2	58	5
Fuel Storage Depots ...	—	5	—
Total number of visits ... ..			272

### OFFENSIVE TRADES

Number recorded in the City—

Gut Scrapers ... ..	1
Rag and Bone Dealers ... ..	1

No nuisances from these premises were reported during the year.

## CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960.

There are four caravan sites licensed, accommodating 169, 52, 12 and 21 caravans respectively.

In addition, there are 7 smaller sites licensed and accommodating a total of 9 caravans.

The site licence in respect of Wyelands Caravan Site, Belmont Road, expired on 30th August, 1967, with a number of families still occupying the site: and a new application for a site licence is under consideration.

Number of visits and inspections ... .. 548



## PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

## RODENT CONTROL

	<i>Type of Property</i>	
	<i>Non-Agri-cultural</i>	<i>Agri-cultural</i>
PROPERTIES OTHER THAN SEWERS :		
(1) Number of properties in district ... ..	17,675	31
(2) (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification ... ..	158	—
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats ...	114	—
(ii) Mice... ..	25	—
(3) (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification ... ..	104	—
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats ...	87	—
(ii) Mice... ..	32	—

## RAT INFESTATION IN SEWERS

The public sewers are test baited once a year for rats and mice. Only occasionally are there any signs of infestation and then poison baits are laid. The last occasion this proved necessary was in 1962.

## PESTS CONTROL

Constant vigilance is required to ensure that the numbers of rats and mice are reduced to a minimum, and a full-time Pest Officer is employed by the Department.

In addition to the service for rats and mice destruction the Department operates a service for the control of insect pests. Advice is given on methods to eradicate insects found in and about dwellings and other premises. Where requested, destruction of such pests is undertaken by the Health Department at agreed charges.

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

### MILK SUPPLY

In accordance with the Milk (Special Designation) (Amendment) Regulations, 1965, all milk sold in the City is either Pasteurised, Untreated or Sterilised.

The number of persons or bodies registered to sell milk in the City is 79, an increase of 9 over 1966.

#### PARTICULARS OF DESIGNATED MILK SAMPLING AND TESTING DURING THE YEAR

<i>Class of Milk</i>	<i>No. of Samples Tested</i>	<i>Appropriate Tests</i>	<i>No. of Samples</i>	
			<i>Passed</i>	<i>Failed</i>
Pasteurised     ...     ...	84	Phosphatase	83	1
		*Methylene Blue	71	13
Sterilised...     ...     ...	23	Turbidity	23	—

#### BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK AND CREAM

Twenty-nine samples of milk were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Worcester, for biological tests for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli and B. abortus. All the samples were reported negative.

### ICE CREAM

#### SUPERVISION AND CONTROL OF THE MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF ICE CREAM

##### HEREFORD CORPORATION ACT, 1936

Number of persons and premises registered for the manufacture of ice-cream	...     ...	10
Number of persons and premises registered for the sale of ice-cream	...     ...     ...     ...	192

One hundred and eighty-one persons registered for the sale of ice-cream obtained their supplies from fifteen manufacturers outside the City. Only eleven vendors sold ice-cream manufactured locally.

## BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

26 samples were submitted for bacteriological examination at the Public Health Laboratory at the County Hospital. These were subjected to the Methylene Blue Reduction Test and graded accordingly.

Samples placed in Grades 1 and 2 are deemed satisfactory, those in Grades 3 and 4 unsatisfactory.

TABLE A  
RESULTS OF ALL SAMPLES TAKEN IN THE CITY

<i>Type of Mix</i>	<i>Provisional Grade</i>				<i>Total</i>
	1	2	3	4	
Heat Treated	9 (75.0%)	3 (25.0%)	—	—	12
Cold Mix	11 (78.6%)	1 (7.1%)	—	2 (14.3%)	14
Total	20 (76.9%)	4 (15.4%)	—	2 (7.7%)	26
	24 (92.3%)		2 (7.7%)		

TABLE B  
COMPARATIVE RESULTS OF ALL SATISFACTORY SAMPLES FOR THE LAST  
THREE YEARS

<i>Year</i>	<i>All Samples</i>	<i>Local Manufacturers</i>	<i>External Manufacturers</i>
1965 ... ..	90.5%	93.7%	88.5%
1966 .. ...	94.4%	86.7%	100%
1967 ... ..	92.3%	87.5%	100%

During the year the Public Health Inspectors made 544 visits to food premises.

## FOOD HYGIENE

Constant supervision is maintained over food premises by visits made by the Public Health Inspectors. It is however quite ridiculous that a Licence is required to sell prepacked milk, and that all offices must be registered with the Local Authority, but anyone can open a food business without any licence or registration.

The Food and Drugs Act 1955 and the Food Hygiene Regulations should be revised to provide better control over food premises, and the standards of hygiene that should be maintained in them.



During the year several talks, illustrated with coloured slides, have been given to sections of the Food Trade, by the Public Health Inspectors.

### FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

<i>Category of Trade</i>	<i>No. of Premises</i>	<i>No. of Premises fitted to comply with Reg. 16</i>	<i>No. of Premises to which Reg. 19 applies</i>	<i>No. of Premises fitted to comply with Reg. 19</i>
Preserved food preparing premises registered un- der Private Act ...	35	35	35	35
Fish Friers ... ..	13	13	13	13
Fishmongers ... ..	5	5	5	5
Bakers ... ..	8	8	8	8
Greengrocers ... ..	30	30	30	30
Sugar Confectioners ... ..	35	33	35	35
Grocers ... ..	80	80	80	80
Licensed Premises ... ..	98	98	98	98
Catering Establishments ...	135	135	135	135
Butchers ... ..	42	42	42	42
Ice Cream Manufacturers ...	10	10	10	10

### MEAT AND OTHER FOODS—INSPECTION AND CONTROL

There are no private slaughterhouses in the City. The one Slaughterhouse in the City is owned by the Corporation and is leased to a firm of wholesale butchers.

Three full-time Meat Inspectors and a trainee Meat Inspector are employed by the Health Department at the Abattoir, and the Public Health Inspectors, who are fully qualified to carry out Meat Inspection, are available at times of illness, holidays, etc. This arrangement enables the Public Health Inspectors, who were formerly engaged on Meat Inspection, to devote more time to other duties.

### FOOD TRANSPORT

The transport of food is controlled by the City Bye-laws and by the Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966. Constant supervision of vehicles was maintained,

## INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

The following table sets out the number of carcasses inspected, together with particulars of carcasses and parts thereof condemned for Tuberculosis and other conditions at the Public Abattoir.

	<i>Beeves</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Number killed ... ..	9,237	442	41,843	22,524
Number Inspected ... ..	9,237	442	41,847	22,524
<i>All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercus Bovis</i>				
Whole Carcasses condemned ...	32	36	123	54
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	5,839	9	5,178	5,659
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuber- culosis or Cysticercus Bovis	63.6	10.2	12.7	25.4
<i>Tuberculosis only—</i>				
Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	4	—	—	290
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with Tuber- culosis ... ..	.04	—	—	1.3
<i>Cysticercus Bovis—</i>				
Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	11	—	—	—
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with C. Bovis ... ..	.1	—	—	—

The total number of carcasses examined during the year was 74,050. This is an increase of 4,213 on the 1966 figure.

# WEIGHT OF DISEASED AND UNSOUND MEAT AND OFFAL CON- DEMNED :

				<i>Tons</i>	<i>cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Home-killed—Meat	...	...	...	14	8	2	2
Offal	...	...	...	27	12	2	25
Total				42	1	—	27

The whole of this meat was either destroyed at the refuse destructor or processed for animal feeding stuffs.

## TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1964

21 animals were notified under this order during the year.

## NOTIFICATION OF TUBERCULOSIS IN CALVES

No calves slaughtered at the City Abattoir were found to be affected with Tuberculosis.

## CYSTICERCUS BOVIS

Routine examination of all beeves was carried out and in 11 cases cysts were found. All of the affected carcasses and offal were subject to refrigeration in accordance with the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963.

## OTHER FOODS INSPECTED AND SURRENDERED

						<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
Canned meat	...	...	...	...	...		2	1	26½
Canned vegetables	...	...	...	...	...		3	3	23¼
Fruit	...	...	...	...	...			2	0
Poultry	...	...	...	...	...		1	1	17
Canned milk	...	...	...	...	...			1	16
Bacon	...	...	...	...	...		4		8¾
Canned soup	...	...	...	...	...				23¾
Jam and syrup	...	...	...	...	...			1	12½
Cooked meat	...	...	...	...	...		14	1	11¾
Canned fruit	...	...	...	...	...		7	3	10¾
Meat products	...	...	...	...	...		1	2	7¼
Cereals	...	...	...	...	...			3	17¾
Pickles	...	...	...	...	...				11
Sugar	...	...	...	...	...				5
Frozen foods	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	20
Canned fish	...	...	...	...	...			2	9½
Fruit juice	...	...	...	...	...				16¾
Wet fish	...	...	...	...	...		2	1	2½
TOTAL						3	3	3	23½



## ANALYSIS OF CAUSES OF CONDEMNATION OF CARCASSES

	<i>Beeves</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Abscess ... ..				5
Acute Septic Pneumonia ... ..	2	5	5	2
Bacterial Necrosis ... ..		1		
Decomposition ... ..		2	2	
Emaciation ... ..	1	1	10	2
Emaciation and Oedema ... ..	4	2	28	3
Erysipelas ... ..				1
Gangrene ... ..			2	
Gangrenous Mastitis ... ..			2	
Generalised Oedema ... ..	7	4	5	4
Generalised Septic Fibrosis ... ..	1			
Immaturity ... ..		5		
Imperfect Bleeding ... ..	2	1	10	
Jaundice ... ..	1		6	3
Johnes Disease ... ..	5			1
Malignant Tumour ... ..				1
Oedema ... ..	2	4	10	3
Poor Physical Condition ... ..		4	8	1
Pyæmia ... ..		6	2	13
Septicaemia ... ..	2		5	2
Septic Arthritis ... ..			15	6
Septic Enteritis ... ..			3	5
Septic Peritonitis ... ..	2			1
Severe Bruising ... ..	2	1	10	1
Uraemia ... ..	1			
TOTAL	32	36	123	54

THE LIQUID EGG (PASTEURISATION) REGULATIONS,  
1963

There are no egg pasteurisation plants in the City.

## POULTRY INSPECTION

Number of poultry processing premises within the City .. 2  
 Number of visits to these premises .. .. 11  
 Total number of birds processed during the year .. 9,419,735  
 Types of birds processed .. .. Turkeys & Broilers  
 Percentage of birds rejected as unfit for human consumption 0.75%  
 Weight of poultry condemned as unfit for human consumption .. .. approximately 88 tons.

Close liaison is maintained with the large poultry processing premises in the City, and for the last two years Public Health Inspectors have been sent on special refresher courses on Poultry Inspection at the University of Aston in Birmingham. If we are to keep abreast of modern developments it is essential for the Public Health Inspectors to attend these courses, and this the Health Committee have readily agreed to,

# FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955 SAMPLING OFFICER'S REPORT 1967

The following table shows the number and nature of the articles submitted to the Public Analyst during the year, and the results of the analyses :—

<i>Article</i>	<i>No. Submitted</i>		<i>No. Genuine</i>		<i>No. Unsatisfactory</i>	
	<i>Formal</i>	<i>Inf.</i>	<i>Formal</i>	<i>Inf.</i>	<i>Formal</i>	<i>Inf.</i>
Chocolate Flour Confectionery ... ..	—	7	—	6	—	1
Chocolate Sugar Confectionery ... ..	3	12	1	9	2	3
Mustard and Cress ... ..	—	3	—	1	—	2
Bread ... ..	—	12	—	12	—	—
Milk ... ..	13	16	13	15	—	1
Milk (Antibiotics) ... ..	—	15	—	14	—	1
Flavoured Milk ... ..	—	1	—	1	—	—
Medicinal Substances ... ..	—	2	—	2	—	—
Cheese ... ..	—	9	—	9	—	—
Pastes and Spreads ... ..	—	9	—	9	—	—
Yoghurt ... ..	—	8	—	8	—	—
Bubble Gum ... ..	—	1	—	1	—	—
Ice-cream ... ..	6	—	6	—	—	—
Plain Flour ... ..	1	—	—	—	1	—
Christmas Pudding ... ..	—	7	—	7	—	—
Double Cream ... ..	—	1	—	1	—	—
Infant Food ... ..	—	1	—	1	—	—
Butter ... ..	—	7	—	7	—	—
Spirits ... ..	—	6	—	6	—	—
	23	117	20	109	3	8
	140		129		11	

## NOTES ON UNSATISFACTORY SAMPLES

<i>No. of Sample</i>	<i>Article</i>	<i>Analyst's Report</i>	<i>Action Taken</i>
6	Chocolate Fairy Drops	Made with Chocolate Substitute	Informal. Repeat Sample No. 47 (formal)
9	Chocolate coated junior Rolls	Covered with Chocolate Substitute	Taken up with Manufacturer
14	"Break-up" Block marked "Non-fattening"	No justification for description "Non-fattening"	Letter of Warning to Vendor
15	Mustard and Cress	Consisted of Rape and Cress	Letter of warning to Vendor
17	Mustard and Cress	Consisted of Rape and Cress	Letter of warning to Vendor

<i>No. of Sample</i>	<i>Article</i>	<i>Analyst's Report</i>	<i>Action Taken</i>
34	Chocolate Easter Egg	Made with Chocolate Substitute	Informal. Taken up with Manufacturers
35	Chocolate Easter Egg	Made with Chocolate Substitute	Informal. Taken up with Vendor
43	Milk	Deficient of 5 per cent Fat	Informal. Formal Sample No. 48, was satisfactory
47	Chocolate Fairy Drops	Made with Chocolate Substitute	Repeat of Sample No. No. 6. Letter of warning to Manufacturers
101	Plain Flour	Contained only 170 mgms. Chalk per 100 g. of Flour instead of minimum 235 mgms.	Letter of Warning to Manufacturers
107	Milk	Contained trace of Antibiotics	Brought to attention of Producer

## PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

### PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

	<i>Positive</i>	<i>Negative</i>	<i>Total</i>
FAECES:			
For Dysentery Organisms ...	24	41	65
For Food Poisoning Organisms ...	12	24	36
EAR, NOSE AND THROAT SWABS:			
Haemolytic Streptococci ...	1	6	7

### INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The following table shows the incidence of infectious disease in the six wards of the City.

	<i>Bartonsham</i>	<i>Central</i>	<i>Holmer</i>	<i>St. Martins</i>	<i>St. Nicholas</i>	<i>Tupsley</i>
Pneumonia ...	—	1	—	—	—	1
Scarlet Fever ...	2	—	4	4	9	7
Food Poisoning ...	—	—	1	1	—	1
Measles ...	33	10	18	40	14	11
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	1	—	—	1	3
Dysentery ...	—	1	1	1	1	4
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	1	3	5
Erisipelas ...	—	—	1	—	—	—



CASES OF ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASE ACCORDING TO QUARTER AND ANNUAL  
TOTAL FOR EACH DISEASE

<i>Disease</i>	<i>1st quarter</i>	<i>2nd quarter</i>	<i>3rd quarter</i>	<i>4th quarter</i>	<i>Total</i>
Pneumonia ... ..	1	—	1	—	2
Scarlet Fever ... ..	12	8	4	2	26
Food Poisoning ... ..	—	—	2	1	3
Measles ... ..	107	12	6	1	126
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	—	3	1	1	5
Dysentery ... ..	4	3	1	—	8
Whooping Cough ... ..	8	—	1	—	9
Erysipelas ... ..	—	—	—	1	1

### TUBERCULOSIS

No action was necessary during the year under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925 (relating to persons suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis employed in the Milk Trade), or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936 (relating to the compulsory removal to Hospital of persons suffering from Tuberculosis).

### TUBERCULOSIS

	<i>Pulmonary</i>		<i>Non-pulmonary</i>	
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Number on Register at 31st December, 1966 ... ..	143	108	42	32
New Cases Notified ... ..	7	6	2	—
Moved into District ... ..	—	—	—	—
Moved out of District ... ..	2	—	—	—
Recovered ... ..	4	4	1	—
Died ... ..	—	—	—	—
Number on Register at 31st December, 1967 ... ..	144	110	43	32

**CAUSES OF DEATH (All Ages)**

					<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Tuberculosis, Respiratory ..	..	..	2	—	2		
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach ...	...	...	2	4	6		
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	...	...	17	2	19		
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	...	...	—	4	4		
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	...	...	—	4	4		
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms			25	16	41		
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia ...	...	...	3	2	5		
Diabetes ...	...	...	1	2	3		
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	...	...	16	41	57		
Coronary Disease, Angina ...	...	...	48	43	91		
Hypertension with Heart Disease	...	...	1	—	1		
Other Heart Disease ...	...	...	9	23	32		
Other Circulatory Disease ...	...	...	11	13	24		
Pneumonia ...	...	...	13	14	27		
Bronchitis ...	...	...	14	2	16		
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	...	...	1	1	2		
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	...	...	3	—	3		
Gastritis, Enteritis ...	...	...	—	2	2		
Hyperplasia of Prostate ...	...	...	1	—	1		
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion ...	...	...	—	1	1		
Congenital Malformations ...	...	...	8	4	12		
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	...	...	9	19	28		
Motor Vehicle Accidents ...	...	...	2	3	5		
All other accidents ...	...	...	1	4	5		
Suicide ...	...	...	2	—	2		
Total all Causes ...				...	189	204	393





